

BR H-1149, A

C

AUSTRIA

rpt 19 August 1943

<sup>E</sup>  
SET/MAYR, Dr. HANS

Editor of the Kunstwissenschaftliche Forschungen, Weimarstrasse 104, Vienna; address in 1938 was Landhausgasse 2, Vienna I / born in Hornstein, 18 January 1896 / specialist in baroque architecture; made his career through Catholic connections; became professor at Vienna; turned Nazi before the invasion; politically, absolutely unreliable.

American Defense, Harvard Group (CXVIII), Cambridge, 19 August 1943

(11098)

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BR H-1149A

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AUSTRIA

rpt 15 October 1943

SEDELMAYER, Dr. HANS

Professor of art history at the University of Vienna / probable address Landhausgasse 2, Vienna I / born in Hornstein, Burgenland, 18 January 1896; married / in his contributions to the Festschrift für Wilhelm PINLER (GERMANY), indicated his enthusiastic approval of the Nazi conquest of Austria; an admirer of Hitler and his Nazi followers even before 1938.

American Defense, Harvard Group (CLX), Cambridge, 15 October 1943

BR H-1149B

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AUSTRIA

xpt 1 November 1943

~~SEIDL~~MAYER, HANS

Professor of art history at the University of Vienna; probable address Landhausgasse 2, Vienna I / born in Hornstein, Burgenland, 18 January 1896 / fanatic Nazi.

Source (138), Providence

American Defense, Harvard Group (CXXXIV), Cambridge, 1 November 1943

Promoted by the Nazis after 1933.

American Defense, Harvard Group (CII), Cambridge, 1 November 1943

Oral

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AUSTRIA

rpt 4 February 1944

SEDLMAYER, HANS

Published a number of very intelligent articles, though somewhat obtuse; wrote a book on the architecture of Baromini, on Fischer von Erlach etc.; editor of Kunstwissenschaft Jahrbuch / has not travelled extensively / strongly pro-Nazi even before 1938; wrote enthusiastic article of welcome when Nazis marched into Rome; friend of Wilhelm PINDER (GERMANY) / rates high in scholarship; has high scholarship standards, but no intellectual integrity.

OSS R&A CEu, Washington, 4 February 1944

FE 00017

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REFERENCE CARD

7-16

June 1938

AUSTRIA

SEEFRIED, Dr. Count FRANZ JOSEF VON

Of Chamber of Commerce, Vienna / one of its secretaries / specialist for trade relations with Germany / great-grandson Of Emperor Franz Josef and always opposed to Nazis, but finally gave in and became Storm Trooper / source does not know if he did this because of change in his political ideas or in order to save his estates in lower Austria.

Survey of Foreign Experts, (N-81)  
November, 1942

104

BR H-1581

C

AUSTRIA

rpt 15 October 1943

SEIBERL, Dr. HERBERT

Assistant in the Bundesdenkmalamt (Monument Service), Vienna /  
born c. 1905 / was a secret Nazi party member; Nazis appointed  
him head of the Austrian Monument Service.

American Defense, Harvard Group (CLX), Cambridge, 15 October 1943

BR FU-822

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AUSTRIA

SEIDL, AMALIE

BR FU-513

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C

AUSTRIA

SEIDL, EMMY

112.



BR FU-1606

C

AUSTRIA

SEIFERT, RUDOLF von

OSS FORM 1593  
(Rev. 11/3/43)

(26731)

BR FU-2319

C

AUSTRIA

SEITER, JOHANN

BR FU-1305

C

AUSTRIA

SEITZ, ADOLF

(11078)

115

BR FU-678

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AUSTRIA

SEITZ, CARL

(11098)

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8099

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REFERENCE CARD

0-15-3

AUSTRIA

December, 1942

SEITZ, KARL

When the Austrian labor movement is reconstituted, he will undoubtedly head it / Robert DANNEBERG and Gabriele PROFT (qq.v.) will also play an important part / for Austrian labor leaders in exile, see Friedrich ALLEN (U.S.).

OSS, London, Austrian Labor Source, December 1942  
OSS, Washington, December 30, 1942

BR FU-1908.3

C

to 1941

AUSTRIA

SELZER, LEON

Coffee house owner; former member of the District Council of the XX District in Vienna / address available in the office of the District Council, XX District, Brigittaplatz 10, Vienna / Mrs. Philomena HAAS will be in a position to give information as to whether Selzer will be willing and ready to assist in social and political work.

W/Co/En/C. (X). Austria to May 1939. inf. to 1941.  
OSS, BR FU interview (X). New York, 10 December 1943

OSS Form 1593 (Rev. 11/3/43)

18 (26731)

BR FU-1294.3

C

AUSTRIA

to 1941 .

SERBUS, ALOIS

Turner; former member of the District Council, 13th District; address available at the office of the District Council Vienna 13, Hietzinger Quay 1 / Karl HOFBAUER and Mrs. Marie MIESSRIEGLER will be able to say whether Serbus will be willing and ready to assist in social and political work.

W/Go/Es/C. (X), Austria to May 1939, inf. to 1941  
OSS BR FU interview (X), New York, October 4, 1945

(11098)

119

BR FU-967

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AUSTRIA

SEREINIG, JAKOB

(11098)

120



7-

rpt March 27, 1943

**AUSTRIA**

**SEUTER-LÖZEN**

Of Lins; Austrian Nazi; in 1938 was in control of local textile and garment business; travelled repeatedly to Berlin, supposedly to negotiate trade relations between Austria and Germany.

S/W/Q/R, Austria to summer 1938  
FE interview #N-81 (Carroll), New York, March 27, 1943

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(11098)

AUSTRIA

to May 1940

SEYSS-INQUART, ARTHUR

Reichsstatthalter for Austria, March 1938 - March 1939; German  
High Commissioner in the Netherlands since 19 May 1940 / for  
information subsequent to that date

see NETHERLANDS

**SEYSS-INQUART, ARTUR** (als'Ing-  
kvart Artur) July 2, 1892 - German High  
Commissioner of The Netherlands

OF THE Most-occupied countries, The Nether-  
lands is possibly giving its conquerors as  
unpleasant a time as any. The German High  
Commissioner there is Artur Seyss-Inquart,  
an intellectual-looking man whose disdainful  
expression may be due to the fact that he  
can hardly see without his spectacles. A  
decree of March 21, 1941 gives him author-  
ity "to set up machinery to execute summary  
justice—shooting for serious offenses—and to  
set aside Netherlands officials when necessary  
for 'public security.'" The Nazis are prepar-  
ing for any possible future repetition of the  
riots, strikes and "conspiracies against Ger-  
man authority" that have worried them in  
the past: Nazi soldiers have been thrown into  
Dutch canals, among other things. On the  
other hand, the number of executions and  
mysterious murders of anti-Fascists that have

taken place in Holland makes one wonder,  
a little, about the kind of "justice" dispensed  
prior to the decree.

Much water has gone under the bridge  
since the day in May 1940 when Seyss-Inquart  
was inducted as German High Commissioner  
of The Netherlands. Then he announced  
that: "Dutch laws hitherto observed shall  
remain in force as far as possible, Dutch  
officials are to be the instruments of power in  
the new administration. The independence of  
legal jurisdiction is to be preserved. . . The  
German Army would rather have entered this  
land with its arm raised in friendly salute  
than with weapons in hand. We did not  
come here to oppress the people and to  
deprive the nation of its freedom."

Since that time the economy of The  
Netherlands has been almost completely in-  
corporated into that of the Reich. Dutch ca-  
ttle, hogs, butter reserves, tobacco, oil and

factory stocks have been fast disappearing, as have Dutch workmen conscripted for manual labor in Germany. Living costs are up, wages down, and although food rationing is apparently less drastic than in Belgium, Hollanders are not the rosy-cheeked, well-fed people they once were. Comprehensive restrictions on all Jewish activities have reduced Jews to the status of persons merely tolerated in the country; they are even forbidden to eat kosher meat.

High Commissioner Seyss-Inquart can remember one country that the Germany Army actually entered "with its arm raised in friendly salute"—although with weapons not completely forgotten. That country was Austria, a country which he himself helped betray to the Nazis. He is not an Austrian, however, but a Sudeten German, born on July 2, 1892 in Stannern near Iglau. Many of the associates of his youth later became leaders in the Czechoslovakian Nazi movement.

Seyss-Inquart was 16 when he first went to Vienna to study at the University of Vienna and take his law degree there. During those years, at least, he had liberal leanings—even toyed with the idea of joining the Social Democratic Party. His law practice interrupted by

the World War, he served on the Isonzo front until discharged with a serious leg wound which still makes him limp a little. Another Catholic law student, Kurt Schuschnigg, had commanded the sector next to his; the two men continued their friendship. Schuschnigg, however, later joined the Christian Social Party, while Seyss-Inquart never openly belonged to any party until the days of the Fatherland Front.

Seyss-Inquart's history in the 1930's is an almost incredible Jekyll-and-Hyde story. One aspect is that of Schuschnigg's friend, a highly successful attorney with a large Jewish clientele, "a well-dressed man of aristocratic appearance and impeccable manners," popular in Viennese society, married, with two children and an apple orchard in which he takes great pride. He frankly favors union with Germany but certainly never sympathizes

openly with the Austrian National Socialist Party.

The other aspect is that of Hitler's secret Austrian representative (exactly when he had been converted to National Socialism is not certain). This man directs the agents of Nazi propaganda and terror in Austria, se-

cures for them passports, residence permits, etc.; they meet at his home, they communicate with one another through him, in important matters they rely on his judgment. It seems impossible that for years no one should have discovered that the respectable attorney and the chief of the Nazi Fifth Column were one and the same person, even though Seyss-Inquart was a man with a brilliant mind and memory and a talent for "adjusting his face and manner to the person with whom he was talking."

Some of the facts are particularly hard to believe. When in March 1933 Chancellor Dollfuss made himself dictator of Austria and created the authoritarian Austrian State both Minister Schuschnigg and Artur Seyss-Inquart were made members of the Austrian Corporate Council. Yet shortly before the assassination of Dollfuss by Austrian National Socialists, when Germany sent 80 special agents into Austria to reorganize the outlawed National Socialist Party as an underground movement, the agents met safely at the home of Seyss-Inquart. After the death of Dollfuss, Schuschnigg became Chancellor; Seyss-Inquart's only speech from the floor was

a protest against Schuschnigg's attack on pan-Germanism. Said Seyss-Inquart, mildly: "To me that I am a German is just as important as that I am an Austrian; the time is past when we can afford to be divided into national groups." Yet at about this time he was winning over to the cause of National Socialism the organization of Austrian hotel proprietors whose counsel he was—on the grounds that

it would bring back their lost German tourist trade. And in 1935 he personally arranged to bring the Austrian Legion back across the border in small groups and hold it in readiness for a German invasion—a plan which later had to be abandoned.

After July 1935 a secret Committee of Seven was established at No. 4 Teinfastrasse, Vienna with the purpose of protecting the Austrian National Socialists and helping them infiltrate into Schuschnigg's Fatherland Front. Seyss-Inquart was a member. In January 1936 No. 4 was raided, a plot for revolution revealed and frustrated. Furthermore, when a Nazi terrorist was arrested Seyss-Inquart's address was found on him, as well as plans for an attack on the Chancellery. Nothing

more happened to Seyss-Inquart than a cross-examination by the Prefect of Police. But the cautious discovery, with the attendant possibility of a purge by Schuschnigg, made Hitler decide to accelerate his plans.

By February 1938, with the Nazi threat to Austrian independence growing steadily worse, Schuschnigg's trusted adviser Seyss-Inquart (with the help of German Ambassador Von Papen [see sketch this issue]) managed to persuade him to go to Berchtesgaden and try to come to some kind of an understanding with Hitler. It turned out to be a peculiar sort of understanding. Hitler delivered an ultimatum whose terms Schuschnigg was forced to accept two days later. In it he demanded political amnesty and freedom for the Austrian National Socialists and a reconstructed Schuschnigg Cabinet, including Seyss-Inquart as Minister of the Interior with complete authority over the Austrian police apparatus. The alternative was—a German invasion.

Immediately upon receiving his new post from the bewildered Schuschnigg, Seyss-Inquart flew to Berlin to get further instructions from Hitler. Back in Vienna, one of his first moves was to grant the Nazis of Styria the right to wear swastikas and shout "Heil Hitler!" He also made plans to visit

other provinces "to lay the foundation for an undisturbed organization of the Nazi movement throughout Austria." (A more surprising act was his order that 11 former Socialist members of the illegal Defense Corps be reinstated in Vienna's Fire Department.)

On March 9 Schuschnigg announced that a plebiscite would be held on March 13 by which the people of Austria would be permitted to vote for or against incorporation in the Reich. Hitler, outraged, presented a second ultimatum on March 11: the plebiscite must be called off, or the Nazis would march. That same evening, with all sorts of rumors going around the city, Schuschnigg's sad voice was heard over the loud-speaker: there would be no plebiscite. Immediately afterward Seyss-Inquart, not so saddened, spoke. He ordered the Austrian Army to make no resistance. What followed everyone knows. Schuschnigg resigned; for the moment Seyss-Inquart became Chancellor and Minister of Defense, and invited Hitler to send troops in to "preserve

order." "Austria is free. Austria is National Socialist. . . . One People, One Reich, One Leader. Hail to our Leader. Heil Hitler!"

Hitler was more than prompt in accepting

the invitation. On March 12 Austria was annexed. Schuschnigg saw his strange friend Seyss-Inquart next at the head of a band of Storm Troopers. Seyss-Inquart ordered the former Chancellor to remain in his apartment, stationed an armed guard there, and finally announced that he would be tried for treason. Yet, according to Oswald Dutch, Seyss-Inquart, too, was a "deceived deceiver." As soon as Hitler moved into Vienna he was given a position subordinate to *Gauleiter* Bürckel—named *Statthalter* of the *Ostmark*.

Seyss-Inquart remained in obscurity until, in March 1939, Bürckel and he began the Nazi campaign for Slovak "independence" with the aid of the Vienna radio station. In that same year he became Minister without Portfolio in the Reich Government, and after Germany took Poland in September 1939 he was honored with another post: Deputy Governor of the occupied territory. Now the man who wanted to govern Austria is govern-

ing the stubborn Dutch. According to Ludwig Lore, he says Holland must be brought to such a state of obedience that if the German Army should leave, the Dutch would actually ask it to return—no one must be left to oppose the Nazi rule.

#### References

Liv Age 354:141-2 Ap '38  
Nation 146:502-4 An 30 '38  
Scholastic 32:155 Ap 2 '38 por  
International Who's Who

Current Biography, 1941

(2)

Approved For Release 2010/12/07 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000190025-5

**ARTUR SEYSS-INQUART**

Approved For Release 2010/12/07 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000190025-5



BR-70.70

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AUSTRIA

rpt 17 July 1943

SEYSS-INQUART, ARTHUR

Reichsstatthalter for Austria, March 1938 - March 1939; German  
High Commissioner in the Netherlands since 19 May 1940 / for  
biographical data see document.

BR FU 973

AUSTRIA

SICHLRADER, FRANZ

(1109)

127

BR FU-1203

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AUSTRIA

SIEGL, AUGUST

(11098)

128

CR

C

AUSTRIA

rpt 14 August 1943

SIGG, ANTON

Citissecretary (sic) / address: Horcranz 8, Voralberg, Ostmark /  
sender of message to his friend Lorens Schwarzer, 61-72 Street,  
Elmhurst, I. I.

USNC, Red Cross, Washington, 14 August 1943

BR.

dead

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AUSTRIA

rpt September 13, 1943

SIGMUND, AMARENT

Executed for high treason against Reich in Czechoslovakia / aged 64; origin unknown / swindled Austrian aristocracy after last war; sold weapons to Red Spain; finally had to leave Vienna, took refuge in Prague and later in Paris.

Brussler Zeitung, September 13, 1943  
Press Survey

(11098)

130

BR FU-1383.2

C

AUSTRIA

to 1941

SIGMUND, EDUARD

Store porter; former member of the <sup>15<sup>th</sup></sup> District Council / address available in the office of the 15th District Council, Vienna 1b, Gasgasse 8 - 10 / Käthe KÖNIGSTETTER and Josef POLLAK will be able to say whether Sigmund will be willing and ready to assist in social and political work.

W/Ge/Ea/C, (X), Austria to May 1939, inf. to 1941  
OSS BR FU interview (X), New York, November 2, 1943

(11098)

FE

**REFERENCE CARD**

**ENGLAND**

**SILBERSTEIN, Professor J. (Austrian)**

**Chairman of Ass'n. of Austrian Doctors.**

900 7000 1093

174 (20070)

**HR FU-1061.3**

**C**

**AUSTRIA**

**to May ~~1939~~  
1940**

**SIP, THERESE**

Housewife; former member of the District Council, 6th District in Vienna / address available Vienna 6, Amerlingstrasse 96, in the office of the District Council / Anton LANGER and Leopoldine KUMMER will be in a position to give information as to whether Sip will be willing and ready to assist in social and political work.

**W/Ga/Ra/C(X) Austria to May 1939, France to 1940  
OSS, HR, FU Interview (X), New York, September 23, 1943**

(11098)

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BR FJ-1204

AUSTRIA

SISPELA, JOSEF

(11098)

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R

rpt September 15, 1943

AUSTRIA

~~SECRET~~

SKORZENY, OTTO

Captain of the Waffen S.S. / commander of the special detachment which liberated the Duce / has been a leading member of the Austrian National Socialist movement since 1932 / born in Vienna; attended school and technological college in Vienna; a civil engineer in civilian life, has held various posts as an engineer in the building trade / his present home is the fashionable Döbling Quarter.

Berlin radio, September 15, 1943  
FCC, Daily Report, September 16, 1943

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R

~~SECRET~~ ~~TOP SECRET~~ AUSTRIA

rpt September 15, 1943

SKORZENY, Captain OTTO

Captain of the Armed S.S. and of the Security Service / headed the detachment that rescued Mussolini; has been awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross by Hitler for this brilliant accomplishment.

Berlin radio

FCC, Daily Report, September 15, 1943

B

**AUSTRIA**

to September 1943

**SKORZENY, OTTO**

Hauptsturmführer of Waffen-SS and Sicherheitsdienst / was promoted to SS-Sturmbannführer for leadership of forces that released Mussolini from Abruzzi prison / born Vienna-Währing, 12 June 1908, son of construction engineer, Anton Skozeny; attended Technische Hochschule, Vienna; married; was active in several nationalistic student societies, especially Freikorps, 'Marcomanni', and Styrian Heimatschutz; joined Nazi party in Vienna in May 1932 and the Allgemeine SS on 1 February 1934; in March 1934 he was leader of a motor squad of illegal SS in Vienna; served as motor vehicle inspector of an SS-Abschnitt in Austria / at outbreak of war he served first as officer candidate with Luftwaffe but volunteered for Waffen-SS in January 1940; as Obersturmführer he served in the Division 'Reich'; was later transferred as Hauptsturmführer to Sicherheitsdienst.

Neuer Wiener Tag, 16, 17 September 1943

MID, Collection Unit, No. 37, p.22, Washington, 25 October 1943 127

ER FU-1294.3

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AUSTRIA

to 1941

SKOUPY, LEOPOLD

Locksmith; former member of the District Council, 13th District; address available in the office of the District Council Vienna 13, Hietzinger Quay 1 / Karl HOFBAUER and Mrs. Marie MISSRIEGLER will be able to say whether Skoupy will be willing and ready to assist in social and political work.

W/Co/ER/C, (X), Austria to May 1939, inf. to 1941  
OSS ER FU interview (X), New York, October 4, 1943

BR FU-1903.3

C

AUSTRIA

to 1941

SKRIWAN, JOSEF

Official: former member of the District Council of the XX District in Vienna / address available in the office of the District Council, XX District, Brigittaplatz 10, Vienna / Mrs. Philomena HAAS will be in a position to give information as to whether Skriwan will be willing and ready to assist in social and political work.

W/Ge/Ea/C, (X), Austria to May 1939, inf. to 1941  
OSS, BR FU interview (X), New York, 10 December 1943

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**AUSTRIA**

**rpt April 7, 1943**

**SKUBL, Dr. MICHAEL**

**Former president of Police in Vienna; anti-Nazi; source knew him intimately; an ardent admirer of Dollfuss; was immediately dismissed by Nazis; is now reported to be in forced residence in Kassel.**

**Austro-Hungarian, prominent in Austrian electrical industry, Austria to March 1938**  
**FE interview #M-185 (Carroll), New York, April 7, 1943**

(11098)

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BR FU-1203.3

C

AUSTRIA

to 1941

SMOLIK, LEOPOLD

Metal molder; former member of the District Council of the 10th District in Vienna; address available in the office of the District Council, Vienna 10, Keplerplatz 5 / August SIEGL and Josef SISPELA will be able to say whether Smolik will be willing and ready to assist in social and political work.

W/Ge/Ea/C, (X), Austria to May 1939, inf. to 1941  
OSS BR FU interview (X), New York, October 12, 1943



BR FU-1312.3

C

AUSTRIA

to 1941

SOBOL, MARIE

Vienna

Knitter; former member of the 14th District Council / address available in the office of the District Council 14, Dadlergasse 16 B / Josef BEISSER and Mrs. Marie BIRKHOFER will be able to say whether Sobol will be ready to assist in social and political work.

W/Ge/Fa/C, (X), Austria to 1939, inf. to 1941  
OSS BR FU interview (X), New York, October 5, 1943

R

**AUSTRIA**

to 1933

**SOLLGRUBER, Dr. CHARLES**

Had private practice in Bludenz, Vorarlberg in 1933 / born in 1894  
held a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship in Public Health Admini-  
stration, specializing in child hygiene at the Harvard School of  
Public Health, in 1922-1923 / assistant at the University's Child-  
ren's Clinic, Graz, in 1925.

State Department, Office of Foreign Relief, received BR July 9, 1943

(11098)

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7895

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rpt April 19, 1943

**AUSTRIA**

**SOLTYS, Dr. ARNULF**

In 1936 was Assistant to Professor Hans LIMB at the Medical Faculty, University of Graz / studied in Scotland and Germany under Rockefeller Fellowship in 1930-31 / 38 years old.

State Department, April 19, 1943 - Office of Foreign Relief

(11098)

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**BR FU-1206**

**AUSTRIA**

**SONNENBEITNER, FRANZ**

(11098)

145

**HR FU-1001.3**

**C**

**AUSTRIA**

**SPALOVSKY, FRANZ**

**to May-1939-  
1940**

Employee of the government; former member of the District Council, 6th District in Vienna / address available Vienna 6, Amerlingstrasse 96 in the office of the District Council / Anton LANGER and Leopoldine KUMMER will be in a position to give information as to whether Spalovsky will be willing and ready to assist in social and political work.

**W/Co/En/C/X) Austria to May 1939, France to 1940  
083, HR, FU Interview (X), New York, September 23, 1943**

(11098)

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BR FU-1908.3

C

AUSTRIA

to 1941

SPAZIERER, FRANZ

Worker; former member of the District Council of the XX District in Vienna / address available in the office of the District Council, XX District, Brigittaplatz 10, Vienna / Mrs. Philomena HAAS will be in a position to give information as to whether Spazierer will be willing and ready to assist in social and political work.

W/Ge/Ea/C, (X), Austria to May 1939, inf. to 1941  
OSS, BR FU interview (X), New York, 10 December 1943

BR PU-645

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AUSTRIA

SPEISER, PAUL

(11098)

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to late 1941

**AUSTRIA**

**SPERRHOF, Mrs. ERNA THOMAS**

**Address: Gusswerk, Steiermark and Garnisongasse 7, Vienna IX /  
reliable anti-Nazi.**

**F/We/Ea/R, Vienna to latter part of 1941  
OSS R&A PW (Deutsch), red BR early November 1943**

(11098)

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BR FU-1500.3

C

AUSTRIA

to 1942

SPIELHACZEK, JOHANN

Plumber; former member of the City Council, 17th District in Vienna / address available in the office of the District Council 17, Ertelplatz 14 / Anton JENSCHIK and Anton HAIDL will be able to say whether Spielhaczek will be ready to assist in social and political work.

W/Ge/Ea/C, (X), Austria to 1939, inf. to 1942  
OSS BR FU interview (X), New York, November 10, 1943

(11098)

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**AUSTRIA**

**rpt February 21, 1943**

**SPITZ**

Deputy Kreisleiter / addressed Ortsgruppenleiter and Ortsbauernführer at Hallein, and urged them to make a total effort in this total war.

Salzburger Landeszeitung, February 21, 1943  
News Digest, March 1, 1943

(11098)

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